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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/622,865	07/18/2003	William Samuel Herz	NVID-056/00US	2905
23419	7590	12/11/2006	[REDACTED]	EXAMINER VUU, HENRY
COOLEY GODWARD KRONISH LLP 3000 EL CAMINO REAL 5 PALO ALTO SQUARE PALO ALTO, CA 94306			[REDACTED]	ART UNIT 2179 PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 12/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/622,865	HERZ, WILLIAM SAMUEL	
	Examiner Henry Vuu	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2003.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed..
 6) Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 July 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/18/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 31 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 31 is considered a typographical error, wherein claim 31 depends on itself and should be properly corrected to as an independent or proper dependent claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 34 recites the limitation "the first media player icon" in claim 34, wherein subsequent claims do not mention a "first media player icon". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 30, 35, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025).

As to independent claim 1, Goulden et al. teaches:

A method of using a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: displaying at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of said media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center); and in response to a user input (see e.g., col. 3, lines 55 – 57; i.e., the user selects graphical representation 212 by touching the display 116), updating said at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate said media player (see e.g., col. 4, lines 54 – 57; i.e., once the graphical representation 212 icon is selected by the user, a lower level is presented to the user for further navigation).

As to dependent claim 7, Goulden et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein said displaying comprises: displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 42 – 54; i.e.,

displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices corresponds to selectable items VCR1 208, VCR2 210, TV 212, LD 214, and CD 216).

As to dependent claim 8, Goulden et al. teaches:

The method of claim 7, wherein said plurality of media devices (see e.g., col. 3, lines 66 – 67 and col. 4, lines 1 – 3; i.e., the plurality of media devices 102 – 112 are respectively associated with graphical representation 208 – 216) includes at least one of a TV receiver (TV 212 – see e.g., Fig. 3), DVR, PVR (VCR1 208 – see e.g., Fig. 3), EPG, CD player (CD 216 – see e.g., Fig. 3), DVD player (LD 214 – see e.g., Fig. 3), interactive electronic game, digital radio (radio turner – see e.g., col. 3, line 14), or an Internet appliance.

As to dependent claim 9, Goulden et al. teaches:

The method of claim 7, further comprising: responsive to a user input selecting one of the media device icons (see e.g., col. 4, lines 14 – 16; i.e., the user selects one icon 212 that is located in the center of rack 224, wherein icon 212 corresponds to a TV receiver), activating a media player for a corresponding media device (see e.g., col. 4, lines 39 – 41; i.e., selecting icon 212 will enable the TV receiver, wherein the user is able to change TV channels and other TV related functionalities).

As to dependent claim 12, Goulden et al. teaches:

The method of claim 7, wherein said media device icons (see e.g., Fig. 3) comprise three-dimensional representations of media devices (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical

representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space).

As to independent claim 15, Goulden et al. teaches:

A graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) for a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of said media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center).

As to independent claim 30, Goulden et al. teaches:

A method of navigating (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: receiving a command selecting a media device (see e.g., col. 4, lines 14 – 16; i.e., the user selects one icon 212 that is located in the center of rack 224, wherein icon 212 corresponds to a TV receiver); displaying a media player icon for the selected media device (see e.g., Fig. 3; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a TV receiver); and displaying a media device icon representing the selected media device in a position to indicate that the selected media device has been selected (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 54; i.e., the media device icon corresponds to graphical representation of a TV receiver 212, wherein icon

212-is located at the center of rack 224, which can have different visual attributes compared to non-selected media device icons).

As to independent claim 35, Goulden et al. teaches:

A method of navigating (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: displaying three-dimensional media device icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing media devices (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 33 – 41; i.e., media devices corresponds to sub-systems 102 – 112, wherein graphical representations 208 – 218 represent the media devices respectively); responsive to a user selecting a media device icon (see e.g., col. 3, lines 55 – 57; i.e., the user selects graphical representation 212 by touching the display 116), activating a media player for a corresponding media device represented by the media device icon (see e.g., col. 4, lines 39 – 41; i.e., selecting icon 212 will enable the TV receiver, wherein the user is able to change TV channels and other TV related functionalities).

As to independent claim 36, Goulden et al. teaches:

A media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: means for generating three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a

sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing attributes of said media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center); and means for adjusting (see e.g., col. 3, lines 57 – 63; i.e., adjusting corresponds to a user touching and holding a scroll button at display 116 to move rack 224 in a certain direction until the desired media device icon is at the center) displaying of said three-dimensional media center icons to provide contextual navigational information to a user (see e.g., col. 3, lines 48 – 54 and col. 3, lines 57 – 63; i.e., the graphical representations 208 – 218 are displayed three-dimensionally, wherein when the a adjusts the media icon at the center of rack 224, the selected media icon can be larger in size, be shaded differently, flash, or be displayed in a different color to provide contextual navigational information to a user).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kamen et al. (Patent No. 6,421,067).

As to dependent claim 2, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), displaying at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), and updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player (see e.g., col. 4, lines 54 – 57; i.e., once the graphical representation 212 icon is selected by the user, a lower level is presented to the user for further navigation). Goulden et al. does not teach a remote control icon representing a remote control, and updating comprises updating the remote control icon to indicate the command received from the remote control. Kamen et al. teaches a remote control icon representing a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61), and updating the remote control icon to indicate the command received from the remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 64). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface to navigate a media center, displaying at least one three-dimensional media center icon representing an attribute of the media

center, and updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player of Goulden et al. with the remote control icon representing a remote control, and updating the remote control icon to indicate the command received from the remote control of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 3, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 2 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), but does not teach the remote control icon is a three-dimensional animation of a remote control. Kamen et al. teaches a remote control icon representing a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61), updating the remote control icon to indicate the command received from the remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 64), wherein the remote control icon is a three-dimensional animation of a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 64). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface to navigate a media center of Goulden et al. with the three-dimensional animation of a remote control of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 4, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 2 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), displaying at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51) representing an attribute of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10), updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player (see e.g., col. 4, lines 54 – 57), and the command is a command to select one of a plurality of media devices (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 42 – 51; i.e., the command corresponds to a user selecting selectable items 208 – 218 arranged in rack 224, wherein the selected item is visually distinct from non-selected items).

As to dependent claim 5, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 3 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), but does not teach the updating comprising of displaying activation of a button of the remote control icon corresponding to a control button of the remote control that was activated to input the command. Kamen et al. teaches updating comprising of displaying activation of a button (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., displaying activation of a button corresponds to image 502 indicating keys that can be pressed on remote controller 150, wherein the keys are highlighted symbolizing activation) of the remote control icon (image 502 – see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61) corresponding to a control

button of the remote control (remote control 150 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61) that was activated to input the command (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface to navigate a media center of Goulden et al. with the updating comprising of displaying activation of a button of the remote control icon corresponding to a control button of the remote control of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 16, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 15 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) for a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), a universal remote control (see e.g., col. 6, lines 22 – 26; i.e., it is appreciated that the remote control is a universal control, wherein the remote control can control sub-systems 102 – 112), but does not teach at least one media center icon is a remote control icon representing a remote control, the remote control icon having buttons

representing a plurality of media control buttons of the remote control, the buttons of the remote control icon being updatable to represent processing of commands received from the remote control. Kamen et al. teaches at least one media center icon is a remote control icon (see e.g., Fig. 2D; i.e., col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., image 502 is displayed in window 500, which represents controller 150) representing a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 36 – 38; i.e., image 502 represents controller 150), the remote control having buttons representing a plurality of media control buttons of the remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., window 500 shows an image 502 of remote controller 150), and the buttons of the remote control icon is updatable to represent processing of commands received from the remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 36 – 40 and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., window 500 shows an image 502 of remote control 150, wherein the remote control icon and remote control are both updated, indicating which keys can be pressed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface to navigate a media center, a three-dimensional media center icon representing an attribute of the media center, and a universal remote control of Goulden et al. with the media center icon representing a remote control icon of a remote control, the remote control icon having buttons representing a plurality of media control buttons of the remote control, and the buttons of the remote control icon and remote control are both updatable to represent processing commands from the remote control of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon

indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to independent claim 19, Goulden et al. teaches a display (display – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), and displaying three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) to represent attributes of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), but does not teach a computer receiving commands from a remote control, a graphical processor coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display, and the computer displaying thee-dimensional media center icons to represent attributes of the media center. Kamen et al teaches a computer (computer – see e.g., col. 15, lines 22 – 24) receiving commands from a remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., the system described can be a computer, wherein remote control 150 is used to receive commands from a user which is then sent to the computer), and a graphical processor (CPU 300 – see e.g., col. 12, lines 17 – 19) coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display (see e.g., col. 12, lines 35 – 50; i.e., the CPU 300 is in conjunction with the computer to generate three-dimensional graphics). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display, and displaying three-dimensional media center icons to represent attributes of the media center of Goulden

et al. with a computer receiving commands from a remote control, and a graphical processor coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display of Kamen et al. because the processor reads signals provided by the remote control device in order to control the images displayed on the video screen.

As to dependent claim 20, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 19 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) but does not teach a remote control icon to represent a remote control. Kamen et al. teaches a remote control icon to represent a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the media center icon of Goulden et al. with the remote control icon to represent a remote control of Kamen et al. because the graphical representation of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 23, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 19 as previously discussed. Goulden et al. teaches displaying media center icons comprising media player icons (see e.g., Fig. 3).

As to independent claim 25, Goulden et al. teaches (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), but does not teach

displaying an animated remote control icon representing a remote control, and responsive to receiving a command from the remote control further updating the remote control icon to indicate processing of the command. Kamen et al teaches displaying an animated remote control icon representing a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61), and responsive to receiving a command from the remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 36 – 40 and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., responsive to receiving commands from a remote control corresponds to a button being pressed on remote controller 150) further updating the remote control icon to indicate processing of the command (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 36 – 40 and col. 11, lines 56 – 61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface to navigate a media center of Goulden et al. with the displaying an animated remote control icon representing a remote control, and responsive to receiving a command from the remote control further updating the remote control icon to indicate processing of the command of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 26, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 23 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a display (display – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), and displaying three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is

presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) to represent attributes of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), and selecting media modes (see e.g., Fig. 3; i.e., the user can select different media modes by using scroll arrow 904), but does not teach displaying activation of a button of the remote control icon corresponding to a control button of the remote control that was activated to input a command. Kamen et al. teaches displaying activation of a button (Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., the activation of button corresponds to the highlighted buttons on graphical representation 502) of the remote control icon (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., remote control icon corresponds to graphical representation 502) corresponding to a control button of the remote control that was activated to input a command (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the navigation of a media center, and selecting a media mode of Goulden et al. with the displaying activation of a button of a remote control icon corresponding to a control button of a remote control of Kamen et al. because representation of the remote control icon indicates to the user which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

As to dependent claim 33, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 30 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a method of navigating (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44),

receiving a command for selecting a media device (see e.g., col. 4, lines 14 – 16), displaying a media player icon for the selected media device (see e.g., Fig. 3), displaying a media device icon representing the selected media device in a position to indicate that the selected media device has been selected (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 54), and a universal remote control (see e.g., col. 6, lines 22 – 26). Goulden et al. does not teach displaying a remote control icon representing a remote control for inputting commands, and updating the remote control icon to indicate entry of commands. Kamen et al. teaches a remote control icon representing a remote control for inputting commands (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61), and updating the remote control icon to indicate entry of commands (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 36 – 40 and col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., window 500 shows an image 502 of remote control 150, wherein the remote control icon and remote control are both updated, indicating which keys can be pressed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of navigating a media center, receiving a command for selecting a media device, displaying a media player icon for the selected media device, displaying a media device icon representing the selected media device in a position to indicate that the selected media device has been selected, and a universal remote control of Goulden et al. with displaying a remote control icon representing a remote control for inputting commands, and updating the remote control icon to indicate entry of commands of Kamen et al. because the representation and updating of the remote control icon indicates to the user

which keys can be pressed in a given situation, which allows user friendliness of an electronic programming guide (see e.g., col. 11, lines 62 – 64).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kamen et al. (Patent No. 6,421,067), and further in view of Dunn et al. (Patent No. 5,752,160).

As to dependent claim 6, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 3 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44). Kamen et al. teaches a remote control icon representing a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 61), updating the remote control icon to indicate the command received from the remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 64), wherein the remote control icon is a three-dimensional animation of a remote control (see e.g., Fig. 2D and col. 11, lines 56 – 64). Both Goulden et al. and Kamen et al. do not teach generating an auditory signal to indicate processing of said command. Dunn et al. teaches generating an auditory signal to indicate processing of a command (see e.g., col. 9, lines 37 – 44; i.e., when a button is physically depressed, a visual auditory feedback is provided to the user). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical user interface for navigating a media center of Goulden et al. as modified by the remote control icon representing a remote control of Kamen et al. with generating an auditory signal to indicate processing of a

command of Dunn et al. because the viewer is visually informed that his/her command has been received and is in the process of being completed (see e.g., col. 9, lines 44 – 50).

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Wall et al. (Patent No. 6,371,765).

As to dependent claim 10, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 7 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), displaying at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player (see e.g., col. 4, lines 54 – 57; i.e., once the graphical representation 212 icon is selected by the user, a lower level is presented to the user for further navigation), and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 42 – 54; i.e., displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices corresponds to selectable items

VCR1 208, VCR2 210, TV 212, LD 214, and CD 216). Goulden et al. does not teach rotating a device icon from a front view to a rear view to display a representation of the device connections. Wall et al. teaches rotating a device icon (router 1004 – see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated by manipulating a ROTATE arrow icon 1026) from a front view to a rear view (see e.g., col. 10, line 56; i.e., by manipulating ROTATE arrow 1026, both the front and back side of router icon 1004 may be examined by the user) to display representation of the device connections (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated to view the front and backside in order to examine and appropriately connect cables and connector). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. with the rotating of a device icon from a front view to a rear view to display a representation of the device connection of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting several cables and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58).

As to dependent claim 11, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 10 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), and displaying at least one

three-dimensional media center icon (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center). Goulden et al. does not teach setting up a media device connection. Wall et al. teaches setting up a media device connection (see e.g., col. 10, line 51 – 54; i.e., display area 1036 includes hardware components area 1024, wherein the hardware components consists of iconic connectors, cables, ports, straps, and etc. used for connecting router 1004). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. with setting up a media device connection of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting cables, ports, straps, and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., the rotation of the three-dimensional device allows the user to more easily visualize the process of setting up cables, connectors, ports, straps, and etc.).

Claims 13, 14, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Wall et al. (Patent No. 6,371,765), and further in view of Sugiyama et al (Patent No. 6,005,579).

As to dependent claim 13, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), a first media center icon is a media player icon (see e.g., Fig. 2D; i.e., graphical representation 212 corresponds to a first media icon). Goulden et al. does not teach a front surface, a back surface, and a side surface connecting the front and back surfaces, rotating the first media player icon from a front view to a side view, opening a second media player, wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player. Wall et al. teaches a device icon having a front surface, a back surface, and a side surface connecting the front and back surfaces (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., device icon 1004 is a three-dimension icon having a front, back and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the back and front surfaces), rotating the device icon from a front view to a side view (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated to preview the side surface), opening a second media player (see e.g., Fig. 10h; i.e., the second media player corresponds to 1052), wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e.,

opening the second media player 1052 does not affect the side of the first media player 1004). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. with a device icon with a front, back, and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the front and back surfaces, rotating the first device icon from a front view to a side view, opening a second media player, wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting cables, ports, straps, and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., the rotation of the three-dimensional device allows the user to more easily visualize the process of setting up cables, connectors, ports, straps, and etc.).

Both Goulden et al. and Wall et al. does not teach a media player icon having a window for displaying media. Sugiyama et al. teaches a player icon having a window for displaying media (see e.g., Fig. 4B and col. 5, lines 47 – 56; i.e., Video wall 111 corresponds to a window for displaying media). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. as modified by a device

icon with a front, back, and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the front and back surfaces, rotating the first device icon from a front view to a side view, opening a second media player, wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player of Wall et al. with the player icon having a window for displaying media of Sugiyama et al. because the icons are rotated so that their 360 degree images are displayed sequentially and continuously (see e.g., col. 14, lines 3 – 9).

As to dependent claim 14, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 13 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) to navigate (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), a first media center icon is a media player icon (see e.g., Fig. 2D; i.e., graphical representation 212 corresponds to a first media icon). Wall et al. teaches a device icon having a front surface, a back surface, and a side surface connecting the front and back surfaces (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., device icon 1004 is a three-dimension icon having a front, back and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the back and front surfaces), rotating the device icon from a front view to a side view (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated to preview the side surface), opening a second media player (see e.g., Fig. 10h; i.e., the second media player corresponds to 1052), wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e.,

opening the second media player 1052 does not affect the side of the first media player 1004). Both Goulden et al. and Wall et al. does not teach the first media player is activated by selecting an unobstructed portion of the first media player icon. Sugiyama et al. teaches the first media player is activated by selecting an unobstructed portion of the first player icon (see e.g., col. 6, lines 6 – 8; i.e., the first media player can return to the center when a user clicks an unobstructed area of the first media player). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. as modified by a device icon with a front, back, and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the front and back surfaces, rotating the first device icon from a front view to a side view, opening a second media player, wherein a portion of the side of the first media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player of Wall et al. with the activation of the first media player by selecting an unobstructed portion of the first media player icon of Sugiyama et al. because the icons are rotated so that their 360 degree images are displayed sequentially and continuously (see e.g., col. 14, lines 3 – 9).

As to dependent claim 17, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 15 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12) for a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising: at least one three-dimensional media center icon (see

e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) representing an attribute of said media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center). Wall et al. teaches a device icon having a front surface, a back surface, and a side surface connecting the front and back surfaces (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., device icon 1004 is a three-dimension icon having a front, back and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the back and front surfaces), the front view and side view of the device icon can be displayed (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated to preview the front and side surfaces). Both Goulden et al. and Wall et al. does not teach a window disposed on a front surface for displaying media content. Sugiyama et al. teaches a window disposed on a front surface for displaying media content (see e.g., Fig. 4B and col. 5, lines 47 – 56; i.e., Video wall 111 corresponds to a window for displaying media). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, updating at least one media center icon to display information for a user to navigate the media player, and displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices of Goulden et al. as modified by a device icon with a front, back, and side surface, wherein the side surface connects the front and back surfaces, rotating the first device icon from a front view to a side view, opening a second media player, wherein a portion of the side of the first

media player icon remains unobstructed from view by the second media player of Wall et al. with the player icon having a window for displaying media of Sugiyama et al. because the icons are rotated so that their 360 degree images are displayed sequentially and continuously (see e.g., col. 14, lines 3 – 9).

Claims 18, 27, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Wall et al. (Patent No. 6,371,765), and further in view of Kwon et al. (Patent No. 7,043,691).

As to dependent claim 18, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 15 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a graphical user interface (graphical user interface – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), at least one media center icon (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space), plurality of media device icons (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 42 – 54; i.e., displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices corresponds to selectable items VCR1 208, VCR2 210, TV 212, LD 214, and CD 216), but does not teach a device icon having a front surface and a rear connector surface, wherein the front view and rear connector view of a media device icon may be displayed. Wall et al. teaches a device icon having a front surface and a rear connector surface (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 42 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 comprises a front surface, wherein ROTATE arrow 1026 can rotate the router icon to display the back side for appropriately connecting

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cables and connectors), wherein the front view and rear connector view of a media device may be displayed (see e.g., col. 10, lines 51 – 58; i.e., router icon 1004 can be rotated by ROTATE arrow 1026 to view all surfaces of router icon 1004). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, at least one media center icon, and a plurality of media device icons of Goulden et al. with the a device icon having a front surface and a rear connector surface, wherein the front view and rear connector view of a device icon may be displayed of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting several cables and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58).

Both Goulden et al. and Wall et al. do not teach at least one media center icon comprising a plurality of media device icons that are arranged to represent a stack of media devices for providing media content. Kwon et al. teaches at least one media center icon comprising a plurality of media device icons that are arranged to represent a stack of media devices for providing media content (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54; i.e., at least one media center icon corresponds to menu 20, which comprises a plurality of media device icons, such as “Ant/Cable”, “Cable Box”, “Ant/Cable VCR”, etc., which are arranged in a stack). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, at least one media center icon, and a plurality of media device icons of Goulden et al. as modified by a device icon having a front surface and a

rear connector surface, wherein the front view and rear connector view of a device icon may be displayed of Wall et al. with the media center icon comprising a plurality of media device icons that are arranged in a stack of Kwon et al. because the media center icon may be displayed at a different position on the screen (see e.g., col. 6, lines 26 – 36).

As to independent claim 27, Goulden et al. teaches a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), a plurality of media devices associated with the media center (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 42 – 54; i.e., displaying media device icons for a plurality of media devices corresponds to selectable items VCR1 208, VCR2 210, TV 212, LD 214, and CD 216), and a three-dimensional image of media device icons (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space), but does not teach a front view of a three-dimensional image, responsive to a setup request to display a rear view of the three dimensional image indicating connections. Wall et al. teaches a front view of a three-dimensional image (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 51 – 58; ROTATE arrow icon 1026 is used to rotate router icon 1004), responsive to a setup request to display a rear view of a three-dimensional image indicating connections (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 51 – 58; i.e., the user activates a setup lesson from pull down menu 1022 and utilizes the ROTATE arrow icon 1026 to rotate router icon 1004 to examine and appropriately connect cables and connectors). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate a plurality of media devices associated with the media center, and a three-dimensional image of the media device icon of Goulden et al. with the front view of a three-dimensional image, and responsive to a setup request to display a rear view of the three-dimensional image indicating connections of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting several cables and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58).

Both Goulden et al. and Wall et al. do not teach a stack of media devices associated with the media center. Kwon et al teaches a stack of media devices associated with the media center (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54; i.e., at least one media center icon corresponds to menu 20, which comprises a plurality of media device icons, such as "Ant/Cable", "Cable Box", "Ant/Cable VCR", etc., which are arranged in a stack). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the graphical interface to navigate a media center, a three-dimensional image of media device icons of Goulden et al. as modified by a front view of a three-dimensional image, responsive to a setup request to display a rear view of the three dimensional image indicating connections of Wall et al. with the media center icon comprising a plurality of media device icons that are arranged in a stack of Kwon et al. because the media center icon may be displayed at a different position on the screen (see e.g., col. 6, lines 26 – 36).

As to dependent claim 28, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 27 as previously discussed above. Kwon et al. teaches receiving at least one user input

indicating at least one desired media device connection (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 6, lines 46 – 52; i.e., the user moves the cursor up and down menu 20 for the connection of TV receiver and other peripheral devices), and setting up the media device to have at least one desired media device connection (see e.g., col. 6, lines 46 – 52).

As to dependent claim 29, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 27 as previously discussed above. Wall et al. teaches a representing a device icon three-dimensionally (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 10, lines 51 – 58) and updating the three-

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kamen et al. (Patent No. 6,421,067), and further in view of Kwon et al. (Patent No. 7,043,691).

As to dependent claim 21, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 19 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a display (display – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), and displaying three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51to represent attributes of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10). Kamen et al teaches a computer (computer – see e.g., col. 15, lines 22 – 24) receiving commands from a remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61), and a graphical processor (CPU 300 – see e.g., col. 12, lines 17 – 19) coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display (see e.g., col. 12, lines 35 – 50). Both Goulden et al. and Kamen et al. do not teach a computer is configured to display media center icons for a stack of entertainment devices. Kwon et al teaches a computer (see e.g., col. 3, line 9; i.e., the computer corresponds to a microcomputer 103) is configured

to display media center icons for a stack of entertainment devices (see e.g., Fig.3; i.e., the media center icons corresponds to "Ant/Cable", "Cable Box", "Ant/Cable VCR", etc., of menu 20, wherein the entertainment devices are arranged in a stack). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display, and displaying three-dimensional media center icons to represent attributes of the media center of Goulden et al. as modified by computer receiving commands from a remote control, and a graphical processor coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display of Kamen et al. with a computer configured to display media center icons for a stack of entertainment devices of Kwon et al. because the media center icon may be displayed at a different position on the screen (see e.g., col. 6, lines 26 – 36).

Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kamen et al. (Patent No. 6,421,067), and further in view of Wall et al. (Patent No. 6,371,765).

As to dependent claim 22, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 19 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a display (display – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), and displaying three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) to represent attributes of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical

representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center). Kamen et al teaches a computer (computer – see e.g., col. 15, lines 22 – 24) receiving commands from a remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., the system described can be a computer, wherein remote control 150 is used to receive commands from a user which is then sent to the computer), and a graphical processor (CPU 300 – see e.g., col. 12, lines 17 – 19) coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display (see e.g., col. 12, lines 35 – 50; i.e., the CPU 300 is in conjunction with the computer to generate three-dimensional graphics). Both Goulden et al. and Kamen et al. do not teach the computer is configured to display media center icons for a plurality of media devices and their associated connections during a setup step for establishing media device connections. Wall et al. teaches a device and their associated connections during a setup step for establishing device connections (see e.g., Fig. 10d and col. 10, lines 51 – 58; i.e., the device icon can be rotated for the user to select hardware components, such as connectors, cables, ports, and straps). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display, and displaying three-dimensional media center icons of Goulden et al. as modified by the computer receiving commands from a remote control, and a graphical processor coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display of Kamen et al. with setup steps for establishing device connections of Wall et al. because the rotation of the device icon allows the user to examine the device for appropriately connecting cables, ports, straps, and connectors of the device (see e.g., col. 10, lines 54 – 58; i.e., the rotation of the three-dimensional

device allows the user to more easily visualize the process of setting up cables, connectors, ports, straps, and etc.).

As to dependent claim 24, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 23 as discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a display (display – see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12), and displaying three-dimensional media center icons (see e.g., Fig.3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 51; i.e., the three-dimensional media center icon corresponds to graphical representation 212 of the selected item, wherein the selected item is presented with a sense of depth, which indicates three-dimensional space) to represent attributes of the media center (see e.g., col. 3, lines 33 – 10; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a sub-system associated with the media center), and at least one media center icon is an inactive media window icon (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 45 – 48; i.e., the media center icon is an inactive media window icon corresponds to the non-selected icons displayed on rack 224). Kamen et al teaches a computer (computer – see e.g., col. 15, lines 22 – 24) receiving commands from a remote control (see e.g., col. 11, lines 56 – 61; i.e., the system described can be a computer, wherein remote control 150 is used to receive commands from a user which is then sent to the computer), and a graphical processor (CPU 300 – see e.g., col. 12, lines 17 – 19) coupled to the computer for generating graphical images on a display (see e.g., col. 12, lines 35 – 50; i.e., the CPU 300 is in conjunction with the computer to generate three-dimensional graphics). Both Goulden et al. and Kamen et al. do not teach an edge-view of a media player icon. Wall et al. teaches an edge-view of a media player icon (see e.g., Fig. 10h and col. 11, lines 5 – 16; i.e., 1052 displays topics for setup procedures,

wherein the left side of device book 1048 is an edge-view of a media player). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display, displaying three-dimensional media center icons to represent attributes of the media center, and at least one media center icon is an inactive media window icon of Goulden et al. as modified by the computer receiving command from a user, a graphical processor of Kamen et al. with the edge-view of a media player icon of Wall et al. because the setup procedures are organized into several topics (see e.g., col. 11, lines 5 – 21).

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kwon et al. (Patent No. 7,043,691).

As to dependent claim 31, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 30 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a method of navigating (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5 – 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising, receiving a command selecting a media device (see e.g., col. 4, lines 14 – 16; i.e., the user selects one icon 212 that is located in the center of rack 224, wherein icon 212 corresponds to a TV receiver), displaying a media player icon for the selected media device (see e.g., Fig. 3; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a TV receiver), and displaying a media device icon representing the selected media device in a position to indicate that the selected media device has been selected (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 54; i.e., the media device icon corresponds to graphical

representation of a TV receiver 212, wherein icon 212 is located at the center of rack 224, which can have different visual attributes compared to non-selected media device icons). Goulden et al. does not teach displaying a stack of media device icons, each media device icon representing a stack of media devices associated with the media center. Kwon et al. teaches displaying a stack of media device icons (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54; i.e., at least one media center icon corresponds to menu 20, which comprises a plurality of media device icons, such as “Ant/Cable”, “Cable Box”, “Ant/Cable VCR”, etc., which are arranged in a stack), each media device icon representing a stack of media devices associated with the media center (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate navigating a media center, receiving a command selecting a media device, and displaying a media player icon for the selected media device of Goulden et al. with displaying a stack of media device icons, each media device icon representing a stack of media devices associated with the media center of Kwon et al. because the media center icon may be displayed at a different position on the screen (see e.g., col. 6, lines 26 – 36).

Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Kwon et al. (Patent No. 7,043,691), and further in view of Sugiyama et al. (Patent No. 6,005,579).

As to dependent claim 32, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 30 as discussed above. Goulden et al. teaches a method of navigating (see e.g., col. 1, lines 5

– 12; i.e., the controller enables the user to control and navigate the system through the GUI) a media center (system 100 – see e.g., col. 2, lines 40 – 44), comprising, receiving a command selecting a media device (see e.g., col. 4, lines 14 – 16; i.e., the user selects one icon 212 that is located in the center of rack 224, wherein icon 212 corresponds to a TV receiver), displaying a media player icon for the selected media device (see e.g., Fig. 3; i.e., graphical representation 212 is an icon representing a TV receiver), and displaying a media device icon representing the selected media device in a position to indicate that the selected media device has been selected (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 3, lines 48 – 54; i.e., the media device icon corresponds to graphical representation of a TV receiver 212, wherein icon 212 is located at the center of rack 224, which can have different visual attributes compared to non-selected media device icons). Kwon et al. teaches displaying a stack of media device icons (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54; i.e., at least one media center icon corresponds to menu 20, which comprises a plurality of media device icons, such as “Ant/Cable”, “Cable Box”, “Ant/Cable VCR”, etc., which are arranged in a stack), each media device icon representing a stack of media devices associated with the media center (see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 47 – 54). Both Goulden et al. and Kwon et al. do not teach displaying the media device icon representing the selected media device proximate to the media player icon. Sugiyama et al. teaches displaying the media device icon representing the selected media device (see e.g., Fig. 4A and col. 6, lines 23 – 29; i.e., displaying the media device icon representing the selected media device corresponds to “Video Player” button in AV Wall 112) proximate to the media player icon (see e.g., Fig. 4A and

col. 6, lines 23 – 29; i.e., “Video Player” button in AV Wall 112 is in proximity of the “Video Player” Video Wall 111, which corresponds to the media player icon). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate navigating a media center, receiving a command selecting a media device, and displaying a media player icon for the selected media device of Goulden et al. as modified by displaying a stack of media device icons of Kwon et al. with displaying the media device icon representing the selected media device proximate to the media player icon of Sugiyama et al. because it enables a user to immediately activate the desired function (see e.g., col. 6, lines 23 – 29).

Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goulden et al. (Patent No. 5,956,025) in view of Sugiyama et al. (Patent No. 6,005,579).

As to dependent claim 34, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 30 as previously discussed above. Goulden et al. does not teach receiving a second command selecting a second media device, rotating the first media player icon to a side view, displaying a second media player icon for the second selected media device, and displaying a second media device icon for the selected media device, with a portion of the first media player icon remaining in view. Sugiyama et al. teaches receiving a second command selecting a second media device (see e.g., col. 6, lines 26 – 29; i.e., the user selects a second media device on A/V Wall 112, such as wave player shown in Fig. 5), rotating the media player icon to a side view (see e.g., col. 6, lines 15 – 29; i.e., when the user selects a second media player in A/V wall 112, Video Wall 111 is rotated

to the right, as shown in Fig. 5), displaying a second media player icon for the second media device (see e.g., Fig. 5; i.e., the second media player icon corresponds to "CD Player", "WAV Player", "MIDI Player", and etc.), and displaying a second media device icon for the selected media device, with a portion of the first media player icon remaining in view (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 10, lines 25 – 35; i.e., the displaying of a second media device icon corresponds to "WAV Player", wherein a portion of Video Wall 111 of the first media player icon remains in view). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate navigating a media center, receiving a command selecting a media device, and displaying a media player icon for the selected media device of Goulden et al. with a command selecting a second media device, rotating the first media player icon to a side view, displaying a second media player icon for the second selected media device, and displaying a second media device icon for the selected media device, with a portion of the first media player icon remaining in view of Sugiyama et al. because it enables a user to immediately activate the desired function (see e.g., col. 6, lines 23 – 29).

Inquires

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

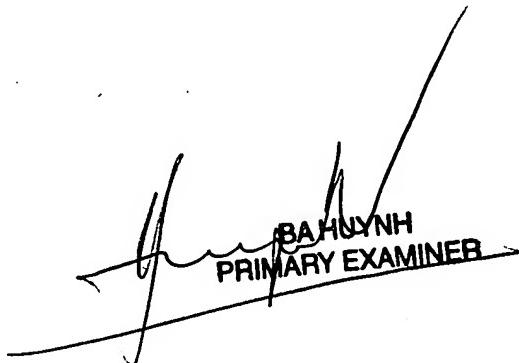
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Henry Vuu



12/1/2006



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PRIMARY EXAMINER